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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics.

Vice-Consul Rowe reports, August 24, as follows: During the week ended August 22, 1903, 98 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

The causes given for interment were the following: Arterio-sclerosis, 2; aortic dilatation, 2; beriberi, 4; bronchitis, 5; cancer, 2; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea, 4; diarrhea and enteritis, 5; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; malarial fevers, 3; nephritis, 2; organic diseases of heart, 1; peritonitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 15; rheumatism, 1; senile debility, 3; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 3; uræmia, 1; Bright's disease, 1; other causes, 27.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended September 6, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 2; prevailing disease a mild type of malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 3	David	20	0	0	0
4	Breakwater	34	7	20	14

CHILE.

Plague in Chilean ports.

The following is received from Minister Wilson at Santiago, under date of July 27:

I have the honor to confirm my telegram of July 11, as follows:

"Plague is now prevalent nearly all Chilean ports. The postal service wholly disorganized. Only one American mail in nine weeks.

"WILSON."

The existence of bubonic plague has been definitely proven and officially acknowledged in the ports of Iquique, Pisagua, Valparaiso, and in some outlying villages in the immediate vicinity of Concepcion. It is charged by the local newspapers that cases have also occurred at other ports.

The plague, at such places as its existence has been officially recognized, seems to be benignant in character, has been generally localized, and the average of mortality is small. The Chilean sanitary authorities have been diligent in taking precautions against its further spread, and I now believe that the danger of a widespread epidemic has passed, and that it will gradually disappear.

CHINA.

Cholera in Amoy.

Vice-Consul Johnson reports, July 22, that cholera appeared in Amoy about July 15, and has spread since that date.

Reports from Hongkong—Plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McMullen reports, August 12, as follows: During the week ended August 8, 1903, 6 vessels, with 379 crew and 242 passengers—117 cabin and 125 steerage—were inspected and granted bills of health; 313 crew and 124 steerage were bathed, and 421 pieces baggage disinfected. There were 9 cases of plague, with 9 deaths, reported for the week—all Chinese. One case enteric fever (European) was also reported for the same period.

Week ended August 22, 1903. Twelve vessels with 875 crew and 252 passengers—152 cabin and 100 steerage—were inspected and granted bills of health; 600 crew and 92 steerage passengers were bathed and 662 pieces baggage disinfected. The army transport *Ingalls*, for Manila, was allowed to proceed to Marivelles for disinfection at the request of the quartermaster-captain.

There were only 4 cases of plague (Chinese) reported for the week, with 3 deaths. Three of these occurred in the city of Victoria and one in adjacent district. One case of enteric fever (European) and one of smallpox (Chinese), fatal, were the only other communicable diseases reported for this period.

It is estimated that about 70 deaths occur daily at Amoy from cholera, and a few cases were reported at Kobe on the 1st instant.

Report from Shanghai—Cholera and smallpox—Plague at Fuchau—Typhus fever in the interior.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, August 12, as follows:

During the week ended August 8, 1903, 1 vessel and 12 cabin and 146 steerage passengers were inspected. One case of bubo was removed from the *Victoria* at the quarantine station for observation, but the subsequent diagnosis was simple axillary bubo. Two cases of elevated temperature discovered at final inspection were noted on bill of health.

Communicable diseases were reported to the municipal health officer as follows: Smallpox, 2 deaths; cholera, 1 death; diphtheria, 3 deaths. The total mortality was 5 foreigners and 143 natives.